of which does not fluctuate, or at least but slightly, must be taken and used as this standard and guide. Gold is the article. Iron or lead, wheat or cotton. would answer the same purpose, provided they existed permanently in nearly the same quantities, and there was the same uniform demand for them as for gold over the earth, so that their value was everywhere as regular and stable. If too much currency were put in circulation, gold would rise in price, as do all articles-flour, cotton, land, &c .- but more promptly, as it feels at once all changes in the market. The rise, even of | per 100, would be an indication to the Secretary of the Treasury to contract. On the other hand, if too little currency were in circulation, the price of gold would fall below the par value of the same, which would indicate the necessity of increasing the currency. By th's means, instead of using vast quantities of the most expensive metals for a circulating medium, the same result could be obtained by taking its value in the markets of the country, and using it as a gauge or indicator-

as a standard to which to conform. The economic principle on which this reform is He knows that the scarcity of any product in the If, under such circumstances, the amount of currency to fall in price. He can deduce the conclusion that if they are doubled; or, in other words, the paper he can raise or lower its price at will, and, as a conpleases. Now, under the power conferred by the above law, the Government, being alone invested with the right of creating and issning the currency, is in the position of the monopolist of some product. The Government can regulate the currency at will, expanding or contracting it, and in so doing, raise or lower the prices of all things, gold included. It could make one dollar in paper worth two in gold-that is, worth 47 6-10 Troy grains of this metal, or it could make it worth but fifty cents in gold. To do this, it would, in the former case, have only to contract the currency one-half, and in the latter to double it.

To form a clear idea on this subject, let us suppose that the business of the country requires a circulating medium of five hundred millions, and that this amount of currency is in circulaon. In this case, the dollar of currency will at par; that is, will be worth, or will buy, 23 8-10

diminished, the currency will rise or fall. If increased five millions, it will fall 1 per 100; if diminished five millions, it will rise 1 per 100. This will be the inevitable effect of expansion and contraction.

The Government can, consequently, regulate the value of the currency by determining the amount put in circulation; and hence, can secure the regularity and stability of the value of its dollar, or the monetary unit. If the business of the country requires more money than there is in circulation, the paper dollar will begin to be worth more than the amount of gold fixed as its legal value. As an effect gold and silver bullion will flow nto the Treasury to be exchanged for The difference in price being in favor of the latter, bullion will be exchanged for it, exactly as it now is for coined money at the mints. If, on the other hand, a falling off in the business of the country requires less currency, causing it to decline below par-there being a redundancy-the per centage of the decline would indicate infallibly to the Treasury the amount of currency which it should withdraw from circulation in order to bring it up again to par, and maintain it there.

Gold and silver are, under absolute and despotic Governments, the best materials for a currency, and for the reason that the employment of these metals prevents kings and other rulers from increasing or from it its stability and fixedness. Gold and silver, furnished by nature, take from absolute rulers the power of creating money, and leave them only that of coining it-of putting the Government stamp upon

When the opinions and business habits of a nation n itself (which is the case with gold and silver, which are valuable metals), kings and princes are restrained from creating a currency out of materials of no or very little value. Coinage is not the creation of a monetary value, but the authentication simply of the weight and alloy of the metals usedthat is, of the intrinsic value of the piece of gold or silver of which the money is made. By this means, the monetary value of the currency is combined with the material of which it is composed, and finds | feeted. in its metallic substance the measure of its value.

It is easy to see that the guaranty thus offered to peoples against the rapacity and dishonesty of rulers s based wholly on the principle of the equality of the cost of money with its value. But, so soon as a people is free, and has the wisdom requisite to govern itself, why should it pay the cost of this guaranty-a guaranty against itself-of which there is no longer any need ! To continue to employ, under such circumstances, a currency which costs the entire value it represents, can only be the effect of the influence of old ideas, the falseness of which has not been discovered and exploded, and which, in consequence, are retained. When a people governs itself, all it has to do is to acquire knowledge sufacient to adapt its laws and institutions to its true interests. If, instead of employing for its currency a material as cheap as paper, and which is more convenient than gold and silver, it keeps in the rut of routine, and uses those expensive metals, it confesses tacitly its ignorance in economic matters. The American people will be rightly accused of this ignorance, if, with the experience it has had in the greenback currency, it does not comprehend the theory of a cheap circulating medium, made of paper, and based on principles which will secure entire sta-

bility and regularity to it. "Agreed, it may be said; let us accept the idea of a cheap national currency, costing, so to say, nothing, which is kept at par and its stability secured. The sudden return to such a currency, however desirable in itself, would be a severe blow to all having debts, contracted under the old system, to pay." I answer: Nothing is more true; but what would prevent the introduction of a clause into the law which would protect the interests of debtors and serve the cause of strict justice? When Russia bridged over the gulf which separated the paper from the silver roublethe difference between 350 and 100-she decreed that all debts anteriorly contracted should be paid at their real, not nominal, value-that is, in paper, not silver, roubles. The United States could follow the same policy. All debts contracted in Greenbacks prior to the passage of the law in question would be paid in Greenbacks, or their average value during the year preceding the passage of the law. No one could complain

of the equity of such a provision. As regards financial reform, and a true financial policy, the American mind has been led astray by a false conception of the meaning of a single wordthe word Dollar. The word, in its old, its true and exact meaning, expressed the value of a certain amount of gold (that contained in a dollar). The Dollar signified, and still signifies this, and nothing more. At the present day, the American people has contracted, by the use of greenbacks, the habit of giving the name Dollar to the value of a constantly fluctuating piece of paper, which has never been a Dollar, and never will be one until it is brought up to par with gold: that is, is made

work 23 8-10 Troy grains of gold, and kept there. If this distinction had been clearly established be tween a same and a thing, much of the confusion which reigns in the public mind on currency questions would have been prevented. It have been said: "If Congress by wise legislation could bring the country back from a currency worth but about 75 per 100 of gold, to one at par, making a greenback dollar worth a real dollar, naturally debta contracted in greenbacks should be paid at the value of greenbacks, that is, three real dollars would pay four greenback dollars. The same principle would regulate the payment of our National Debt, and put an end to the controversies respecting its payment in gold or in greenbacks."

Whatever may be the terms of the law relating to the loans contracted by the United States, it is clear that whenever the Government sold a bond of \$1,000' with the stipulation of its payment at maturity, it was 1,000 dollars that it expected to pay, promised to pay, and, in common honesty, is bound to pay. Whether

the \$1,000 are made of gold, of paper, or of any other substance, is of no consequence. The essential point is that the value which it is to give to pay off a bond of \$1,000 be really 1,000 dollars. The material, no more than the name of the thing to be given to settle the contract, is of any legal importance; the legality consists in the value of the thing given. When a dollar is promised, a dollar must be paid, whether made of gold, silver, or paper. There is no alternative be-

tween this and a breach of faith. It is a piece of knavery to pretend that the National Debt can be justly paid in a depreciated currency-in greenbacks, which may not be worth 50 cents on the dollar-under the pretext that the greenback bears on its face the word Dollar, printed in large letters. On the other hand, it is sheer nonsense to oppose the payment of the debt in a national paper currency, provided the currency is raised to, and kept at, the standard value of specie.

Another fallacy is to suppose that the monetary capital or monetary total of a country can be increased by new emissions of currency. Let us suppose that the amount in circulation is such that the paper based, may be comprehended by any market-man. dollar answers to its name, and is worth a dollar. market renders it dear, while its abundance causes it is doubled, the prices of things will augment until some one can monopolize and hold any one product, dollar will cease to be a dollar, and fall really to the value of 50 cents. It is consequently impossible to sequence, regulate and fix it at any given point he increase, by new issues of currency, the real value and volume of the monetary capital, and the effectual means of facilitating the exchange of products. It must be clearly understood, once for all, that the menctary unit-called with us a dollar; in France a franc; in Prussia a thaler-will always be worth the rates of the labor or effort which, on an average, it costs to obtain it; and that by doubling, trebling, or quadrupling, the amount of circulating medium, the real value of the monetary circulation-of what is the dollar, franc, or thaler-cannot be increased in like proportion. On the contrary, the value of the monetary unit will be reduced in proportion to the increase of the currency.

Until these elementary and simple truths are understood, and admitted as the basis of the monetary question, the theory of the science of money, in its application to the present industrial and commercial state of society cannot be comprehended. Before y grains of gold. Now, if the amount is increased | leaving my adopted country, I hold it to be a duty which I owe to it-to the noble pioneer in political justice, equality, and liberty, on the earth-to present briefly what I believe to be the primary principles of a true monetary system, and the means by which -transforming its greenback currency into a permanent money-it will secure for itself a stable currency, and liquidate so much of its National Debt as is represented by its greenbacks.

The leading points to be borne in mind are: 1. That a paper currency, resting on a true basis, is the best circulating medium for a free people who possess the capacity of self-government. 2. That nothing is easier than to fix the value of the paper dollar, and maintain it at par value with specie. 3. That there is for the people of the United States a saving or a gain of \$500,000,000 or \$600,000,000 to be made, and

at the outset, by adopting the reform proposed. On these three points, I challenge contradiction. If any one will undertake to invalidate the second point, which-if sustained, sustains the other two-I stand ready to reply.

P. S.—Some friends, to whom I have read the above, have said: "You lose your time; nothing will be done as regards the currency. The public is satisfied with the greenback; it answers the purpose of a circulating medium very well; it is not the greenback that varies when it appears to fall in comparison with gold; it is gold, which the wants of foreign liminishing arbitrarily the amount of currency in trade, or maneuvers of the Exchange, cause to fluc circulation, and thereby debasing it, and taking tuate; the price of things is not affected thereby. No desire is felt to bring paper up to the price of the old dollar; and there are powerful interests involved which are entirely opposed to any such policy."

Well: agreed. It is not absolutely necessary to bring the paper dollar back to the value of the old dollar to raise it to par. Let us leave it as it is, PROrequire that money should have an intrinsic value VIDED its present value is adopted, and is maintained fixedly at its actual rate, say 100-133, or about ? of its former value. If gold and silver are, once for all, set aside as money, reduced to the rank of ordinary metals, and left to be dealt with as such; if the privilege of creating or issuing money is taken from all corporations and individuals, and reserved exclusively to the Government; and if the value of the greenback is fixed at its present rate of value, and kept at it, the reform which I propose will be ef-

> The all-important end to be attained is to bring to a close-and without expense to the Government. but a saving to it-an unstable and fluctuating monetary state, an ever-changing currency, which paralyzes the business of the country by RENDERING UN-STABLE AND UNCERTAIN THE VALUE of its circulating medium. So long as the question of the resumption of specie payments continues to be agitated in the confused manner which it thus far has been, the fear, either of the rise or the fall in value of the Greenback, will be suspended, like the sword of Damocles, over the heads of debtors and creditors, and will continue to offer a serious obstacle to all regular business, and to a stable credit system. The advocates of a return to specie payments ought to be able to understand that what is right and legitimate in their demand is not Specie in itself, but the regularity and fixedness of value, which are secured by the metallic currency. On the other hand, the advocates of the greenback currency should comprehend that they cannot hope to see their ideas triumph until the greenback (that is, a system of paper money whose value is fixed and determined) is declared by law to be the currency of the nation, and gold and silver are set definitively aside as money.

In a word, the real issue is not Specie rersus Paper, but Stability versus Instability in the value of the currency of the country. Let this be clearly understood on both sides, and all differences of opinion, all controversies relating to the vexed question of the currency, will be promptly settled, even that of the payment of the National Debt, which can admit of but two solutions: Integral Payment, or National Defalcation.

THE GRAIN MOVEMENT IN THE WEST-WHAT ST LOUIS HAS BEEN DOING.

From Jan. 1 to Aug. 21, the wheat received at St. Louis in 1869 was 3,344,160 bushels, and the flour received was 581,488 barrels. During the same time in 1868, the wheat received here was 2,215,346 bushels, and the flour 316.816 barrels. But the whole amount of wheat received here in 1858 was 4,353,591 bushels, and the proportion received before Aug. 21 was just about one-half. The flour received in 1868 was 805,835, so that the propor tion received here before Aug. 21 was about three-eighths. If, therefore, the receipts of wheat and flour for the rest of the year should bear the same proportions to the re ceints for the latter part of 1868, the total receipts of wheat here for 1869 will be about 7,000,000 bushels, and the total receipts of flour about 1,500,000 barrels. The receipts of Chicago for 1868 were of wheat 13,540,250 bushels and of flour 2,092,553 barrels. The receipts of Milwaukee in 1868 were of wheat 11,939,758 bushels, and of flour 517,201 barrels. ducing flour to wheat, the aggregate receipts for 1868 were of Chicago, 24,003,015 bushels; Milwankee, 14,525,763, and St. Louis, 8,382,771; total, 46,911,549, so that Chicago re-St. Louis over one-half, Milwaukee less than one-third, and St. Louis over one-sixfh. Now the receipts at this city for 1869, if they continue to show the same increase for the rest of the year, will be not less than 14,500,000 bushels, reducing flour to wheat, or as large as those of Milwauke. reducing flour to wheat, or as large as those of Milwaukee for last year, and sixty per cent of the receipts of Chicago. So much for one year of the grain movement. It has certainly made a difference not altogether insignificant already. But when we take into consideration the cant already. But when we take into consideration the wheat which has been forwarded directly from the were ports without sterpping at St. Louis, it will be seen that counting flour, at least ten millions of bushels have come counting flour, at least ten millions of bushels have come this way more than in 1868, or one-fifth of the whole product for varded that year by the three cities. But this is only the beginning of the first year of effort. So much has been done in a few months, what may we not expect when the results of this year, thus far so encouraging, shall have other efforts another year? Already the farm year, thus far so encouraging, shall have stimulated other efforts another year? Already the farmers all over the North-west are getting better prices for their wheat, and rates of shipment to the East have been very greatly reduced, because of this St. Louis grain movement, once so derided. Let those hugh who will. The farmers win, and they have a right to laugh. Moreover, they will be apt to remember how the thing came to pass. And when the grain of next year begin, to seek a market, if the merchants and transporters of St. Louis are ready and enterprising, we may expect in 1870 to fairly match Chicago in grain receipts and shipments. What some croakers thought impossible, what Chicago braggarts called abourd, is clearly both nossible and probable, if this city does not throw away its opportunity. Railroads are opening new avenues; New-Orleans is working away at the bars, natural and artificial, which obstruct the mouth of the river; and the farmers of the North-weat have learned that the great river is after all their truest friend.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS CLUB.

Session of Tuesday, Aug. 31.—The Hon. N. C. Ely, Chairman; John W. Chambers, Secretary. The mercury below 70° and a bracing wind up the dusty streets were reminders that the four weeks of dog-day vacation had elapsed, and that Autumnal air is summoning to Autumnal labors, as well in the city as in the fields. The membership was, for the first hour, a little lank; but as accustomed voices were heard harping upon the old but never-toe-much-handled themes of shallow plowing, bad seeds, tricky dealers, incorrect names, the floating penumbra of an audience around the door thickened to a good attendance. A few words introductory, in this wise,

dealers, incorrect hat door thickened to a good attendance. A few words introductory, in this wise, were spoken by

Chairman Ely—I am glad to have it in my power to say that during vacation the numerous letters which would otherwise have piled quite beyond our handling, bave been examined, copied and commented upon by the papers accustomed to report us, in a way that has appeared to me quite satisfactory and excellent. We injuite comment and criticism, even though it be at the expense of a laugh on us. This world is grim enough, anyway, and if anything We say of the can give the readers of The Rural New-Yorker. The Tom's River Courier, or The Weekly World, a respite from their chronic sorrows, I am only too glad to be the butt of their joke. So many people go about as though they had gravestones around their necks, that for my part I am willing to have the name of wearing a grindstone.

Dr. Trimble—I would like to know whether the Club, as a body, are committed by what these editors choose to make us say.

Choose to make us say.

Chair—By no means. As a club we are committed only by a majority vote regularly taken on a ques-tion submitted. What Dr. Trumble may say about the berer, the curculio or the seventeen-year locust, must be understood as the separate opinion of Dr. L.

ANGLE-WORMS.-J. V. Langworth of Alfred, N. Y.

ANGLE-Worms.—J. V. Langworth of Alfred, N. Y.,
says he tried 20 bushels of salt to the acre te kill
angle-worms, on the recommendation of the Club
some two years ago. The worms seemed, like other
cattle, to like the salt.

Dr. Trimble—In the first place, I would like to
know whether any farmer needs to kill the angleworms in his soil. My idea is that they benefit the
earth and fit the substances they eat for plant-food.
If he wants to get rid of them let him turn them up
and give the poultry a chance at them.

Mr. Lawton—That is my idea. I never drive hens
ont of the garden. Where they cat one seed or peck
one tomatoe they devour three worms or bugs.

A. S. Fuller—What breed of hens do you keep, Mr.
Lawton.

A. S. Fuller—What breed of hens do you keep, SitLawton?

Mr. L.—Three or four different kinds—Brahmas as
big as a turkey, Game, Dorkings, &c.

Mr. Bruen—My Brahmas will eat a cabbage just as
quick as a cow, and nearly as fast.

Mr. Lawton—I allow for the appetites of my fowls.

If they bite the outside leaves of a cabbage, they are
welcome to. So of tomatoes. They are welcome to
all the tomatoes they want, for it makes them
healthy to cat good, ripe tomatoes.

A. S. Fuller—I consider that a big gang of fowls in
my garden and orchard will do \$50 worth of mischief.

Mr. Lawton—I will show gardens and grounds
against any man in this Club for cleanness and
thrift, and my hens and chickens have as free range
as my children and grand-children.

Composting of Offal.—The same writer asks
how he shall manage the offal of the sheep he kills.

J. A. Whitney—All he wants is good dry muck or

how he shall manage the onal of the sheep he kins.

J. A. Whitney—All he wants is good dry muck or fine clay. The pile of muck and offal should be shoveled over several times so as to bring the animal and the vegetable refuse in close contact.

A SOUR APPLE TREE.—E. B. Bunker of Bristol, R.
L. has one, and asks what he should do with the

apples.
N. C. Ely—Make them into vinegar.
Tonacco Refuse.—John W. Dickens, Louisville,
Ky., has several tuns, and asks what use can be made

Horace Greeley—I gave \$10 a tun last Spring for strips, to use as mulch on my orchard. I may have given too much, but I am sure my orchard was bene-A. S. Fuller-I doubt whether you did give too much. My advice to that Louisville man is to use

much. My advice to that Louisville man is to use his strips as manure on his grounds.

J. A. Whitney—By analysis the dust and strips of tobacco should be very assful as manure. They are rich in potash and other elements of plant food.

Dr. Trimble—The best application I ever tried to drive away bugs and worms from plants is a very strong tobacco tea. But it must be very strong, It will disgust lice thrips and small bugs, but not the currentle.

SHALLOW PLOWING IN A DRY TIME, -Chs. Hart-

curculio.

SHALLOW PLOWING IN A DRY TIME.—Chs. Hartlock, Clinton, Mo., asks about the depth to which a prairie sod should be turned.

Horace Greeley—The matter of the prairie sod depends on the depth of the roots. I am glad of this opportunity to lift up my voice in protest against the mischief of false teaching that goes out from this toom. I consider it absointely wicked for speakers to foster the lazy and rumous practice of planting our great crops on a surface stirred but three inches deep. I have traveled some this Summer, and in Virginia I saw 10,000 acres that will not yield five bushels to the acre. I saw acres on acres that will not give one sound, big ear. On some soils where the roots get down through alluvial depost despite shallow plowing the yield is good. But if the teachings of Mr. Petit and others are to be taken as true doctrine it will damage our farmers millions of dollars yearly. I fancy that the mischief already done is the value of many milhon bushels. In a dry time, and August is generally a rainless month all over this continent, corn on three-inch plowing fails at once. this continent, corn on three-inch plowing fails at once; three or four days will destroy as many million barrels. If those Virginia fields had been stirred eight or ten inches deep they would have made a

good crop of corn.

A. S. Fuller—I said last Spring that David Petit's letter, if it influenced as widely as it was read, would do more muschief than all the good this Club ever accomplished. Farmers are lazy enough anyhow; and complished. Farmers are lazy enough anyhow, and he says three inches is deep enough. I think IS inches is shallow. I have flowers on a bed spaded 18 inches, and others on a bed two and a half feet, and those on the deep bed show none of the effects of the drouth. I hope Mr. Greeley will continue to fight the shallow, mischievous doctrine that originates in a corner of the State of New-Jersey and tends to the ruin of our precipality.

EXECUTION OF SPEAKMAN AND WYETH. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In order to satisfy public curiosity and vindicate the conduct of Admiral Hoff and the Govern ment in the Speakman and Wyeth affair, allow me to suggest through your columns that the Navy Department publish in full and at once the results of Admiral Hell's New-York, Aug. 26.

A LEGAL QUERY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Will you inform the public if there is any law authorizing policemen to apply a rattan to the backs of boys seeking to earn an honest penny at the courtlandt-st. ferry! This morning I saw one strike a small, hungry looking boy for simply soliciting an opportunity to carry a gentleman's hand-bag. Had the little fellow been a porter or hack-driver be might have stood in the narrow passage way and inconvenienced several hundred passengers for all the police officer would have cared.

New York, Aug. 27, 1869.

"HOW THE MONEY GOES." To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Perhaps I can enlighten your correspondent who asks, under the above caption, "what be ame of the remaining \$800," a surplus over \$200, the cost of colers for the Washington Grey Cavalry in this city.

Last Winter I heard the person alluded to in that article, a cierk in one of the new Court-House offices, say, "I can get all the money I want I can pass anything through the Common Council. If I want \$1,000, I put in a bill for \$2,000, and share the balance with the ring." Fechaps that's the way the \$800 went. ANOTHER TAX PAYER.

New-Fork, Aug. 31, 1839.

INSTANTANEOUS DEATH BY HANGING. to the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: It is remarkable, in the face of frequent criticisms upon the present horribly barbarous and unecessarily cruel mode of hanging, that no humanitarian has publicly suggested a better way. Prof. Haughton of Trinity College, Dublin, an eminent scientific man and philanthropist, by a series of experiments in the deadouse of the Medical College, has established the fact that if a certain ratio be secured between the weight of the criminal and the weight of the counterpoise, by the fall of which he was to be elevated, the poor victim died instantaneously, and without the slightest muscular motion. The judicial authorities of Dublin have adopted Prof. Haughton's method, and on the first public hanging by it there were serious apprehensions of a riot, on the ground there were serious apprehensions of a riot, on the groun that a stuffed dummy had been substituted for the crim al. Since its adoption public executions in Dublin ha ailed " to draw." A READER FOR THIRTY YEARS. New Haven, Aug. 26, 1869.

CERTIFIED CHECKS-A CORRECTION, To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Mr. Weller's "explanation," exculpating Geo. S. Hart & Co., in your issue of to-day, is incorrect. The following is the true statement of the case: J. I. Hart, at various times since the commencement of co-Haft, at various times since the commencement of co-partnership, paid in, as his portion of the capital, sums amounting in the aggregate to \$11,000, which was credited to J. L. Hart's stock account, \$2,000 was credited to G. S. Hart's account as margin. During my absence from the edice, J. L. Hart tore from the check book two blank cheeks, without put-ting any amount on the margin of the check-book; one of these he took to the office of G. S. Hart and Co., and filled out the same to their order for \$13,000; afterward getting the same certified and giving it to G. S. Hart & Co., Upon my seeking an interview with G. S. Hart & Co., Mr. Howell (one of the partners) informed me that Co., Mr. Howell (one of the partners) informed me that the amount of the above check stood charged to J. L. Hart on their books, and that Mr. J. L. Hart filled out the check in their private office. J. L. Hart immediately absented himself from this city, since which time he has not returned, nor has he been heard from Years respectfully.

West Very Aug 31 1892 New York, Aug. 31, 1859.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

■188 ANTHONY'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION. The regular weekly meeting of this Association was held at the Bureau yesterday at 34 p. m. Mrs. Ames, the sculptress, tattended by invitation, who gave a dramatic reading marked by much talent.
"Barbara Fretchie," the first poem read, was extremely good in personation, although the elecution in some passages was defective. "Jean Ingelow's High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire," Mrs. Auges next gave with much tragic expression. So perfect was her recital of the death scene, when Elizabeth and her bairs are brought floating to the door, that the two Elizabeths of the Suffrage Association showed their womanly sympathy in ready tears. Many little white flags of distreess floated about the room, and even the few gentlemen present seemed to be affected. After a short pause Mrs. Ames read O. W. Holmes's Ballad of the Gysterman with much archness and witty expression. This lady, with Her soft black drapery and gracious manner, her handsome figure and rich, pathetic, contralto voice, formed a new and pleasant feature of the Suffrage parlors. She was rewarded by continued applause, and a vote of thanks was presented her. Miss Anthony then announced that the members,

during the last few meetings, had entirely overlooked

the sinews of war. She wished all present who did not already belong to the Association to become mem-

bers. Social entertainments, as well as talks on Suffrage,

were to be in order. It was desired to make the meet-

ings entertaining as well as instructive. She wanted to

net already beloug to the Association to become members. Social entertainments, as well as talks on Suffrage, were to be in order. It was desired to make the meetings entertaining as well as instructive. She wanted to know and enroll all the earnest wearen in the city—to gain as many members and as many signers to the petitions as possible and the earnest wearen in the city—to gain as many members and as many signers to the petitions as possible and the real same that the control of the petitions as possible and around the rooms taking names and delete the petition of the mean of the petition. Though the reports in many of the pupers were very correct, she said, still none of them gave the exact spirit of the thing. The Convention was a grand success. I Much enthusiasm was excited among the fashionables agreed and of interest in the subject was converted to our cause. The land of the paper to distribute, and the next morning, our cause the paper to distribute, and the next morning, our causes, in their rufles and flournes, "usil endowing the paper to distribute, and the next morning, our causes, in their rufles and flournes, "usil endowing the paper to distribute, and the next morning, our causes, in their rufles and flournes, "usil endowing the paper to distribute, and the next morning, our causes, in their rufles and flournes, "usil endowing the paper to distribute, and the next morning, our causes, in their rufles and flournes, "usil endowing the paper to distribute, and the next morning, our causes, in their rufles and flournes, "usil endowing the paper to distribute, and the next morning, our cause, which she are the paper to the party flourness, which she then the paper to the paper to distribute, the paper to distribute the paper to the paper to distribute the paper to the paper to

The Rev. Robert Colyer lectured on the *Inside Track" before a good audience in the Methodist Church at Porth Ambey on Monday evening. The listeners were unusually attentive and the discourse met with frequent applause. The speaker said that the first thing on the Inside Track is honest work well done, for in it less the root of all true living. Waiting for something to turn up is the greatest mistake a young man can make. When the war first broke out the friends of Gen. Grant wondered what he was so busy about in his room in St. Louis. Finally it was alsoevered that he was drawing plans and maps of fertifications and of the districts where the bathase were raging. Mr. Colyer said that it was during these days that a great man was laying the foundations for a great paine. His great success was not the accident of an hour, but it was the inevitable result of long study and of hard work. The nevitable result of long study and of hard work. The second thing on the inside track is a good home, and to have a good home, a good husband and a good wife with a house fall of children are necessary. It was a grant should be result to long study and of hard work. The first should be result of long study and of hard work. The nevitable result of long study and of hard work. The inevitable result of long study and of hard work. The heart that these very men and women are not willing to be ween Duane and Jay-sts.; in Leonard-st., between Card and Richard.; in Leonard-st., between Duane and Jay-sts.; in Leonard-st., between Duane and Jay-sts.; in Leonard-st., between Duane and Jay-sts.; in Leonard-st., between Card and Mulberry-sts.; in Leonard-st., between Duane and Jay-sts.; in Leonard-st., between Card and Mulberry-sts.; in Leonard-st., between First and Third-ave, between Third-ave, between Third-ave, between Third-ave, between Miliam and Rose-s Inside Track" before a good audience in the Methodist | \$20,810; time, 3e0 days. In Washington and Greenwichties were riging. Mr. Colyer said that it was during these days that a great man was laying the foundations for a great name. His great success was not the accident of an hour, but it was the inevitable result of long study and of hard work. The second thing on the inside track is a good home, and to have a good home, a good husband and a good wife with a house full of children are necessary. It was a grand sight to see brave men and polite women in to the front in defense of their nation; but it is very sad to hear that these very men and women are not willing to help people in the land in which they were born. The hope of America hes in its children rather than in its great men. The man who is not willing to help fill is country with good children, is either a coward or a traitor. What if the parents of Burns or of Lincoln had followed the example of some of the so-called Christians of our day? The speaker alluded to the souls which go up to God before their time, and sadd: Think of it. have the pilgrim spirit say to its Father, "Had I been born in America I would have made that land rich with my works, but alas, the only way by which could enter was broken down." broken down.

FUNERAL OF A FIREMAN.

The funeral of Foreman Thomas Macauley of Engine Company No. 4, will take place at 2 p. m. today, from No. 28 Gold-st. The funeral escort will consist of one man from each company below Fifty-ninth-st. The detachment will be commanded by District Engineer John Conley, and will be formed in four companies—three Engine and one Hook and Ladder Company—to be commanded respectively by the following named officers: The Engine companies by first, Foreman John L. Cregier, Engine Company No. 13; second, Foreman George A. Erlacher, Engine Company No. 13; third, Foreman Samuel Yates, Engine Company No. 13; third, Foreman Ladder Company by Foreman James H. Monroe, Hook and Ladder Company No. 8. The following-named efficers will act as pall-bearers: Foreman James Whalen, Engine Company No. 6; Foreman James McCord, Engine Company No. 19; Foreman Arnot Spence, Engine Company No. 29; Foreman George McLoughlin, Engine Company No. 32; Foreman Robert King, Hook and Ladder Company No. 11; Foreman George W. Quackenbush, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10. Engine Company No. 4, under command of the Assistant Foreman, will follow the hearse as mourners. of one man from each company below Fifty-ninth-st. The the hearse as mourners.

DEATH FROM A FALL.

On Monday night John Leonard, a native of Ireland, aged 33, called on some friends at work on the usw Post-Office site in the City Hall Park. He seemed to be somewhat under the influence of liquor. Later he got on a cart driven by a itiend and rode down toward the Battery, but on the way fell off, and, striking his head, received a severe wound. He was picked up and placed on the cart. He seemed to be rendered almost helpiess from the combined effects of the fail and the liquor he had limbibed. He was afterward brought back to the Park and at a later hour the friend started with him toward his home. While going up the Bowery, when near Canal-st., Leonord again relied off the eart into the street. His absence was not noticed by the driver until he had gone several blocks. On his return he found Leonard in an insensible condition in the hands of the Police. He was removed to the Eldridge-st. Police Station, where he died in a short time. Deceased resided at No. 310 East Thirty-thirds-st. Yesterday afternoon Coroner Rollins held an inquest and a verdict of "Death from compression of the brain, the result of an accidental fall" was rendred. new Post-Office site in the City Hall Park. He seemed

INQUESTS.

Coroner Rollins yesterday was requested to hold an inquest at No. 165 Chrystie-st. over Mrs. Mary Miller, age 39, who died soon after giving birth to a child. The infant soon after died Also, at Bellevue Hospital, over Hugh McGinnis, age 44, who was found sick at No. 94 Prince-st., and removed to the Hospital in an insensible condition.... Coroner Keenan was requested to hold an inquest at Bellevue Hospital over Louis Laroux, whose death from hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a pet dog, has been already announced in The Tribuns. Decembed was a native of France, age 65, and resided at 166 West Broadway.

ALLEGED WIFE MURDER.

For a considerable time past James Wood, a laborer, and his wife, have occupied one of the tumbledown shanties that abound in the neighborhood of Fortieth-st., between Tenth-ave, and the North River,

more liquor. The wife, who had retired to bed, refused to give him any, and he assaulted refused to give him any, and he assaulted her in a brutal manner. Attracted by the greams of Mrs. Wood, some of the neighbors collected in 17-pt of the shanty, and in a few mements the woman dashed 24 of the door, followed by her husband, who continued lo assault her. Seizing her by the throat he dragged her back, and dealing her several powerful blows in the face knocked her head violently against the shanty. He finally ceased the attack, and the pair retired into the shanty. The woman after a time became partially insensible, and yesterday morning a physician was called, who found the woman in a very low state. Be lieving that she would not recover, he called at the West Tairty-Fifth-st Police-Station, and informed Sergt. Murphy of her condition. This was the first intimation the police had of the assault. Wood was taken into custody, and Coroner Rollins requested to attend, and, if possible, procure an ante-mortem statement. Police-Surgeon Waterman had in the mean time been sent for. His efforts to restore her to consciousness were unavailing, and she died at 2 p.m. Her face, breast, and arms bore marks of violence, and there were several serious wounds on the back of the head. On being informed of the death of his wife, Wood exclaimed in a most brutal tone. "May the devil die with her may she never see the face of a paving stone again." At a later hour Coroner Rellins attended, and on being informed of the facts, ordered the body to be removed to the Morgite. He will probably hold an inquest to-day. Owen Clark, a brother of the woman, has been arrested on snaphcion of having been concerned in the assault. Friends of his aliege, however, that he was not in the Relighborhood at the time of the occurrence. The decased was a native of Ireland, age 35 years: Wood is also a native of Ireland, age 35 years: Wood is also an native of Ireland, age 35 years: Wood is also an active of the holds of the prisoner, and their evidence

THE HUMBOLDT MONUMENT. The Committee having in charge the arrangements for the Humboldt celebration next month met again yesterday afternoon at the Liederkranz Society's room in East Fourth-st. It was resolved to commence the festivities one hour earlier than was decided upon at a previous meeting, thus making the procession move at 11 a.m., and the ceremonies in the park commence at 2 p. m. and torminate at 4 p. m. The bust, it is expected, will arrive to-day. The Park Commissioners have placed two plots of ground upon which to erect the monument at the disposal of the Committee. One is near the Scholar's gate, and the other is further on, near the mall; but, as yet, the Committee have not decided which to accept. The North-Eastern Sangerbund and General Sangerbund have issued a joint call to the German receiving to be held at 8 p. m. on Saturday, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, to make arrangements for the grand torchlight procession on the night of the celebration. room in East Fourth-st. It was resolved to commence the

THE UNIFORM QUESTION.

Superintendent Kennedy yesterday issued the following order to the various Captains in the Metropolitan Police District;

At a meeting of the Board on the 30th inst., Rule No. 45 was amended to read as follows: Rule 45. "Captains, Sergeants, Roundanien, and Parents and At a meeting of the Board on the 10th inst., Rule No. 45 was amended to read as follows: Rule 45. "Captains, Sergeants, Ronnslamen, and Patroninea, excepting such of them as are or may be assigned to defective cuts, shall wear the prescribed uniform, whether on or off dats. Members of the Force will be relieved from weating the prescribed uniform, only while at home, or at their boarding-houses, and while attending going to, and returning from public worship, or while absent from their predict by perulasion of the Roard. Any incuber of the force will be relieved from this rule by the Board, or the Superintendent, or the President of the Board, or the Board or the Superintendent by any Police Commissioner, in special cases. Members of the Force while off daty will not wear their shields. The capt gives shields, bedges, emblems devices, bette, and buttons shall correspond with the sample deposited in the cloth room at the Central Department. The cost will be buttoned at all times when members of the force are on duty." You will instruct the members of your command to govern them-selves accordingly.

A HABEAS CORPUS CASE IN BROOKLYN. The habeas corpus case of Charles Myers, the deserter from the United States army, came up before Judge Troy, yesterday, and was further postponed to Saturday next. Mr. Tracy, on behalf of the prisoner, said that several important points of law were involved in the case, and he did not want to be hasty in the mat in the case, and he did not want to be hasty in the inatter. Gen. Vogdes had writted to his superior officer in regard to the matter, and as to the course he should pursue, and he intended that the responsibility should rest with the superior officer. Judge Troy said he was willing to give the Government all the time necessary to bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion. The parties who arrested the boy after his discharge were guilty of a misdemeanor, and he intended to call the attention of the Grand Jury to it on Menday, as he intended to do his duty without fear.

MILITARY REUNIONS.

The members of the Star Musketeers and their friends held a pic-nic with target practice yesterday, at Sulzer's East River Park, foot of Eighty-fourth-st. day, at Salzer's Fast River Park, foot of Eighty-foorth-st.
Forty prizes were distributed among the best marksmen, and daneing and music continued till late in the evening ... Company H. of the 60th Regiment held their annual pic-nic yesterday, in Bellevue Garden, foot of Eightichtst. Col. Cavannagh, commanding the regiment, and several members of his stall were present. It was a well-attended and well-conducted affair, where the principal object, "amusement," was fully attained... The members of Hager's Life Guard assembled yesterday at Funk's Park for their first annual pic-nic. A good attendance, lively massic, and a first-rate dinner made the affair pleasant to all participants.

> CITY GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS. CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

This Department yesterday opened proposals and awarded contracts for the following: For Sewers .- In Forty-third-st., between Third and Lexington aves.; in Forty-fourth-st. and Forty-fifth-st., between Second-ave, and East River, and In Fifth-ave., between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth-sts., to R. V. Cunningham at in Prince-st., between Mott and Mulberry-sts.; in Ave. A., between Third and I ourth-sts., and in First-ave., between Sevesth and Eighth-sts., to W. H. Keyser, at \$3,092 50; time, 55 days. In Sixty-first-st. at East River, and in Ave. A., between Sixty-first-st. at East River, and in Ave. A., between Sixty-first-st. at East River, and in Ave. A., between Sixty-first-st. at East River, and in Ave. A. between Sixty-first-st. at East River, and in Henry Stallmeyer, at \$36,303 50; time, 200 days. In Fifth-ave., between Eighty-ninth and One-hundred and-eighth-sts., to Robert Cunningham, at \$32,828 50; time, 330 days. In Seventy-second-st., between Third and Fourth-aves, and in Seventy-second-st., between Third and Fourth-aves, and In Seventy-seventh-st. between First and Third-aves., to Abram Dowdr y at \$24,377 25; time, 200 days. In Tenth-ave., between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-sts., and receiving basins in a large number of streets, to John McKewan at \$14,500; time, 60 days. Underground drains between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fifth-sts., and between Fourth and Fifth aves., to Robert Cunningham at \$3,500; time, 30 days.

The Croton Department yesterday removed the following-named persons from their positions as Water Poincemen for the reason that the appropriation from which their salaries were paid, is exhausted: Jas. Manning, Thos. R. Augus, Michael J. Cullen, Jas. Biockwell, B. F. Mayerean, John H. Allen, Samnel A. Roberts, John J. Power, Henry Rowley, Patrick C. Casey, Jas. Weeb, Thos. Cresham, Samuel Barclay, John Bennett, Wm. B. Avery, Jennis Brennan, Michael Ryan, John H. Moore, Charles Geier, Michael H. O'Neill, Robt, White, Wm. Ackerman, Jas. Armstrong, Oscar Regna, Moses J. Decker, Ed. Kiernan, Wm. Neeley, John Love, Samuel W. Fompkins, Wm. Wilson, Jas. Brown, Jas. Boughty, Stephen N. Simonson, Michael MeGraw, David J. Jennings, Jas. H. Coleman. CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Proposals were opened vesterday by Con-

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Proposals were opened yesterday by Controller Connolly for the whole or any part of the sum of \$200,000 of "City Lunatic Asylum stock," authorized by Chap. 56, Laws of 1802, and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 29, 1869. This stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing additional buildings for lunatics in this city, and will bear interest at the rate of ? per cent per annum, payable on the first days of May and November in each year, and the principal to be redeemable Aug. 1, 1889. The following is a list of the bidders and the amounts bid for, and the

| Charlotte K. Poillou | 季2.000 | ■ 103 00 |
|--|---------|-----------------|
| J. Pearce | 3,000 | 100.25 |
| Peter Rowe | 5,000 | 100 124 |
| Ferdinand Masson | 3,000 | 102 00 |
| Ketcham & Clark | 10,000 | 102 23 |
| Ketchain & Clark | 5,000 | 102 03 |
| Wm. H. Hoople, Trust | 10,000 | 100.00 |
| Wm. H. Hoopie, Trust | 3,000 | 100.50 |
| Maxwell & Graves | 10,000 | 102 00 |
| Samuel S. Sands & Co | 5,000 | 102 00 |
| Vermilrea & Co | 50,000 | 102 90 |
| Vermilvea & Co | 50,000 | 103 05 |
| Jno. Stillwell | 7,000 | 102 50 |
| North River Savings Bank | 25,000 | 100 00 |
| North River Savings Bank | 25,000 | 101 00 |
| Jas Phelan | 25,000 | 102 40 |
| Jas. Phelan | 25,700 | 101 75 |
| las, Phelan | 25,000 | 101 50 |
| les Phelan | 25,000 | 101 25 |
| W. B. Boles | 25,000 | 100:50 |
| Laugar Fire Insurance Company | 100,000 | 100.00 |
| Thos. B. Tappen, Pres. Harlem Savings Bank | 15,000 | 162 60 |
| Same | 10,000 | 102 70 |
| Jas. G. King's Sons | 40,000 | 103 00 |
| Geo. K. Sistare | 40,000 | 103 10 |
| Geo. K. Sistare | 50,000 | 101 62 |
| Geo, K. Sistare | 100,000 | 101.76 |
| Geo. K. Sistare | 100,000 | 101 80 |
| Geo. K. Sistare | 50,000 | 102.93 |
| Geo. K. Sistare | 50,000 | 192 97 |
| Geo. K. Sistare | 50,009 | 102 40 |
| Geo. K. Sistare | 50,000 | 102 51 |
| Gen K Stature | 50,000 | 103 01 |
| William Alexander Smith & Co | 40,000 | 102 78 |
| William Alexander Smith & Co | 60,000 | 102 13 |
| William Alexander Smith & Co | 100,000 | 101.54 |
| William Alexander Smith & Co | 100,000 | 101 24 |

is a lust of the highest bidders: Charlotte E. Puillon ... Charlotte F. Fallon.
Vermilites & Co.
W. B. Howies.
James J. King's Sons.
George K. Nistare.
George K. Sistare.
George K. Sistare.

Marshal sent an officer who gaused the defendant to refund the articles lost. James Hargrave of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 10th of July last exchanged at No. 3 Hudsonst, \$325 for what he supposed was \$250 in gold, but upon counting it afterward he found he had received only \$23 10. The Marshal sent an officer to look after the case, and he reported that the defendant offered to give him \$125 to settle the case. The Marshal referred the matter to a jawyer.

THE COURTS.

THE ARCHER ALLEGED REVENUE PRAUDS.

The examination in the case of Charles S.
Archer and Washington Archer, the wholesale grocers at
No. 11 West-st., who are charged with making fraudulent
Internal Revenue returns, was commenced before Commissioner Shields. Michael J. Connolly, who had been
bookkeeper for defendants from October, 1898, to May,
1899, testified that he made out the returns to the Assessor
of the District of the amount of business done by the defendants, and continued: I made out the return of sales
for October, 1898, on the regular blank, from the salesbook; I submitted the return to Charles S. Archer, and
was told to cut it down \$6,000; I did so, and filled out a
new blank and handed it to Washington Archer; the
next month I made out the return on blank
paper, and, having submitted it as before, was told to
cut it down about \$10,000, which I did, filling it out on
the proper blank; the following month the return was
prepared and submitted in the same way, and was cut
down between \$10,000 and \$11,000; I took memorands at
the times mentioned of these transactions, so as to pro-THE ARCHER ALLEGED REVENUE PRAUDS down between \$10,000 and \$11,000; I took memoration at the times mentioned of these transactions, so as to pro-tect myself. Before the testimony of this witness was concluded, the further examination was adjourned to Wednesday next, in order to have the books of defend-ants, and the returns that are charged to be false, intro-duced as evidence before the Commissioner.

THE "WASHED" STAMPS.

The examination in the case of John McCart-The examination in the case of John McCartney, the boy employed in the Gold Room, who was
charged with sching "washed" stamps, has been concluded before Commissioner Osborn. The testimony
showed that the defendant obtained the stamps in quostien from the Gold Room after they had been affixed to
warious papers and canceled; that he removed the cancellation marks by the "washing" process, and sold them
at much below their full value to a boy named Burnham,
in whose possession several of them were found by a detective named Joseph Dye, who gave Burnham money to
purchase more from the defendant; that Burnham made
the desired purchase, and was allowed to turn Stato's
evidence. The defendant was held for trial.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE WEIGHER FRAUDS. The case of the United States against Thos.

W. Egan, the Weigher in the Custom-House, who is charged with frauds in relation to his pay-rolls, has been summed up, on the evidence heretofore published, by Assistant District-Attorney Jackson for the Government, and Ethan Allen for the defendant, the Commissioner reserving his decision. The decision in this case and in that of Percy B. Spear, the other Custom House Weigher charged with a similar offense, will be promulgated simultaneously by Conjunisationer Osborn within a few

PREWERS ARRESTED. PRINKERS ARRESTED.

Peter Kirchhoff, Richard Schmidt, and William Walter, the proprietors of an extensive brewery in Meirose, Westehester Co., were arrested and brought before Commissioner Shields, on a charge of having omitted to stamp their kegs, barrels, and hogsheads sign also with omitting to cancel stamps on kegs, barrels, and hogsheads emptied by them. They were held in \$5,000 each for an examination.

AN INVOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY CASE. In the matter of the McDermott Patent Bolt Manufacturing Company, against whom a petition had been filed to have them adjudicated involuntary bankrupts, on the grounds that they had fraudulently stopped payment of their commercial paper, and did not resume within foreteen days, the petition has been dis-missed by Indge Barchford, on the ground that the evidence did not sustain the allegations.

CRIMINAL

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Justice Dowling, Samuel E. Briggs, proprietor of a gambling-saloon, No. 616 Broadway, was committed on a charge of naving stolen \$100 from Win. T. Gillen of No. 25 Nott \$1. On the evening of April 12th Gillen and Briggs were riding around town in a back driven by Thomas McLeod of No. 76 Grand-st. At the solicitation of Briggs, Gillen accompanied him to a sample-rom at No. 612 Broadway, and while there Briggs, it is alleged by McLeod, borrowed \$25 from Gillen. The latter than paid McLeod \$11 for the use of his back and replaced his Wallet in his pocket. Immediately afterward Brigg, in a jocular way, embraced Gillen and took from him his wallet and watch and chain. The contents of the wallet were counted and found to amount to sino. Gillen afterward procured his watch and chain, but could not obtain the money, and all his efforts since have been unavailing. John Manning, of No. 13 Cherry-st., who stabled Richard Roach, of No. 10 Gaks-st, in the breast on Monday evening while on an excursion steamboat off Peck-shp, was committed to await the result of the injuries of his victim. Roach is said to be in a critical condition.

At the Police Court yesterday, before Justice

At the Police Court yesterday, before Justice At the Police Could yesterday, obside Jastes Shandley, Wm. Moore was committed for stealing a silver watch, valued at \$15, from John Kraell, of No. 751 Washington-st., while the latter was asleep yesterday in the ship-yard at the foot of Stanton-st., John Keiser was committed on a charge of stealing a silver watch, valued at \$15, from the apartment of Patrick Carroll, of No. 332 East Eleventhes. Charles Franklin was arrested on East Eleventhest. Charles Franklin was arrested on Monday evening for having stolen a pocket-book contain-\$7.77 from the pocket of Moses Mienfinger, of No. 233 East Tenthest. Committed.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.-By Judge

JONES. Denter agt Lindmann. Motion to secate order of arre-granted. Taylor agt. Harbourh. Motion granted. The American Iro Co. agt Esser. Motion granted. Craudall agt. Drew. Motion granted. Cole agt. Bennett. Motion granted. COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY. SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.-Nos. 52, 63, 152, 153.

A MAN SMOTHERED IN WHEAT.

A MAN SMOTHERED IN WHEAT.

Last Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, the canal boat George J. Whitney of Rochester was taking on board a cargo of wheat at the Plympton elevator in Buffalo. The three different compartments had all been filled when the shovelers discovered that John Marshall, one of gang, was missing. He had been at work all the afternoon and evening without his supper, and it was thought that he had gone home. A man went to see, and returned reporting that he had not been there. He had been seen during the filling of the middle hatch, and the forward batch, which was filled lest. So sure did this conviction become that the men insisted upon having the wheat removed from the fore hatch. The elevator men finally inserted the clevator leg and took out 2,000 bushels, when the men found the missing man doad at the bottom of the hold. The poor fellow had been working all day and nit night, and is supposed to have become so weary that, when the boat moved forward to allow the lex to pass from the middle to the forward hatch, he lay down in the hold and foil asleep, awakening only to find himself covered with wheat to such an extent that he could not extricate fitnesself or call out loud enough to be heard. Marshall leaves a wife and five children in destitute circumstances, and Coroner Morrow, who took charge of the remains, was about making arrangement to inter them at the expense of the county; but the showlers came forward and announced their readiness to give their contrade a respectable burial.

[Buffaio Express.]

A DIVORCE SUIT.

Augustus St. Dalzell agt. Emma Dalzell— Supreme Court, Brooklyn-Special Term-Before Judge Tappen.—This is an action for a divorce. The parties are connected with some of the first families in England. If connected with some of the first families in England. It appears that in 1866 the defendant returned to Eugland at the request of her husband, he agreeing to pay her £1,000 por annum for her support. The plantiff, after the departure of his wife, commenced proceedings for a divorce on the grounds of adultery committed by his wife in New-York. The plaintiff had not contributed toward the support of his wife for some morths, although himself enjoying the luxuries of life. The counsel for the defendant yesterday moved for an order directing the plantiff to show cause why the plaintiff should not be punished for contempt of Court and for allowing the fraudulent proceedings upon which the order of the Court was granted. The order was granted, and the suit will commence anew.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PROM SAVANNAH—In steamship Magnalla, Ang. 31.—3, A. Pugob, C. M. Beard, Mass Clark, G. Nishaum, D. Goldamith, K. Frenchman, E. Clark, Mrs. Rowley, Mrs. Smith, Hugh Nolger, A. J. Graf, Mrs. Poter Reilly, Miss Linday, E. Brown, F. Oppinger, M. Cohen, Dr. Philips U. S. A., E. C. Canatagham, D. Murphy, R. Zacharias, Mejor S. W. shoer C. Fridery, J. H. McAllister, M. G. Read, Mrs. Fitzgarald, Mrs. Lumane Master J. Fitzgarald, Master G. Fitzgarald, K. Kaffert, O. Haya, P. Roshe, Dr. Mullen, Mrs. Mullen, Mrs. Shifter, G. C. Fridgarald, FROM LiveRPOOL—In steamship China, Aug. 31.—6. Nichalson, Mrs. F. Nichalson, Mr. and Mrs. Matheman, 4 children and Thorsen, A. Wattenback, S. K. Voigh, Mrs. Ketchum, and child, M. J. Reling, Mrs. K. J. Billing, L. M. Gernash, G. Mass, Geo. G. Kyrif, J. Raddig, Mrs. Kington, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, F. A. Hasonberer, M. A. Lourfellow, Samouel Longfellow, Misa Adue Longfellow, Misa Kith Longfeidow, Misa Annie Longfellow, Mrs. Adue Longfellow, Mrs. Att. Herce, Mr. and Mrs. J. Greg, Miss C. edg, Affred Seasungood, John Linden, O. Cohen, Mr. Hoffichlarger, Mr. Motchman, Jr. and Mrs. J. Greg, Miss C. edg, Affred Seasungood, John Linden, O. Cohen, Mr. Hoffichlarger, Mr. Motchman, Jr. and Mrs. Bennet, George Mullen, Mr. and Mrs. Saudi, F. McDonaid, R. H. McDonaid, Mrs. M. McDonaid, F. Speuces, Patrick Sankh, A. McGregor, Heart Williams, G. Moore, E. Domonyers, R. C. Moore, S. Patrick, Mrs. Mrs. Specialty, Mr. Lawreson, P. Lawr

TURSDAY'S WEATHER REPORT-4 a. m. New York Chear 61
Philamethens Chear 65
Winnington Clear 61
Washington Clear 61
Washington Clear 62
Rormond Clear 62
Resigned Clear 62
Resigned Clear 63
Resigned Clear 64
Resigned Clear 67

MINIATURE ALMANAC.